THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 7. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 396 Tons, Captain STAFFORD, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.

R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	Harbour risk.
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	,, 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE MOTTLEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Business, since the 1st of July last.

KIRK & IRONS.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EMPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
Ex *Emma Colvin*.

GENUINE CHAMPAGNE from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims.

Also CLARET in one dozen Cases.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

(Price One Guinea.)

A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (Consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 2nd September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS in sets of £300, £400, and £500 each, by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Emma Colvin*, and on Sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN and CONFECTIONERS STORES.

SAUCES, Assorted in Pints.
FRENCH CAPERS, in Pints.
Do. do. in ½ do.
Do. do. in ¼ do.
White Wine VINEGAR, in Quarts.
Do. do. in Paint.
Raspberry VINEGAR in Pints.
MACARONI.
VERMICELLI.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
Satin Glaze STARCH.
Blue ¼ Oz. THUMB.
Black LEAD in ¼ and ½ lbs.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, in Glass Bottles.
Paint BRUSHES Assorted.
White Wash do. do.
Shoe BRUSHES.
Town GLUE.
LIME JUICE.
Yellow SOAP.
Salted HERRINGS.
Butter CRACKERS in Tins.
CURRANTS in Jars.
Sperm CANDLES.
Essence of LEMON.
Do. of SARSAPARILLA.
Do. of WINTER GREEN.
Do. of CINNAMON.
Do. of HEMLOCK.
Do. of PENNYROYAL.
Do. of PEPPERMINT.
Do. of LIFE.
Shaving CREAM.
Black HATS.
Orange MARMALADE.
Raspberry JAM.
Strawberry JAM.
Black Currant JAM.
Red do. do.
Damson JAM.
Apple JELLY.
Black Currant JELLY.
Red do. do.
Transparent LOZENGES.
Merit SHAPES.
Small Collored thick LOZENGES.
Ginger LOZENGES.
Fruit do.
Coltsfoot do.
Cayenne do.
Large Medal do.
Small do. do.
Gelatine do.
Bath do.
Horehound do.
Ipecacuanha do.
Parsjon do.
Tolu do.
Otto Rose do.
French do.
No. 4 LOZENGES.
Rose do.
Lemon do.

Also to be opened in a day or two, a good Assortment of Superfine CLOTH and Fine FLANNEL.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex *Countess of Seafield.*

SUPERIOR Stockholm TAR in Barrels.
Do. do. PITCH in do.
Refined COAL TAR in Barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE in Cans of 5 gallons each.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
Shanghae.

SIR,—I have for some time been a silent observer, of the irregularities which have been prevalent at this port, in regard to the Custom's duties, on Imports and Exports, as fixed by the Treaty of Nanking. As the fact has at length become of such public notoriety, as to engage the attention of official authority, my object in now addressing you, is simply to express an opinion, on the general questions thereby involved. I wish to place before your readers, a few points, more abstract than particular, for the consideration of any, who may still consider themselves warranted, in contravening the provisions, of a distinct and established Tariff.

If the principle of strict, undeviating, integrity of purpose and action, be essentially, the keystone, so to speak, of the whole Fabric of Commerce, it is evident, that the man who wilfully violates, an established and recognized commercial law, renders himself amenable, not only to the legal penalties attaching to the infraction of that law, but also, in so much as his act tends directly to vitiate this vital principle, to the just censure of the commercial world. The act is not one involving a mere question of pecuniary profit or loss; but he who ventures on such an act, places his character, as a man of honour, in the balance, thus jeopardising what ought to be dearer to him than life, for the sake of so much ill-gotten gold. It matters not whether the transaction be small or great. The lesser risk may escape detection, but shares, equally with the larger, the blame attaching to what is wrong. The line of demarcation between right and wrong, justice and injustice, is evident and defined; there is no shading off at the margin, but a clear and vigorous delineation.

"It might tempt one," says a late eminent divine, "to be proud of his species, when he looks at the faith that is put in a man, by a distant correspondent who without one other hold of him, than his honour, consigns to him the wealth of a whole flotilla and sleeps in the confidence that it is safe. We know nothing finer than such an act of homage from one human being to another, when perhaps the diameter of the globe is between them; nor do we think that either the renown of her victories, or the wisdom of her counsels, so signalizes the country in which we live, as does the honourable dealing of her merchants; that all the glories of British policy, and British valour, are far eclipsed by the moral splendour which British faith, has thrown over the name and character of our nation; nor has she gathered so proud a distinction, from all the tributaries of her power, as she has done from the awarded confidence, of those men of all tribes, and colours, and languages, who look to our agency for the most faithful of all management, and to our keeping, for the most inviolable of all custody." I make no apology Mr. Editor, for the length of the above quotation, for it describes in striking and eloquent terms, the high sentiments, which ought to regulate the merchants conduct.

If there be any among us, who cannot, with "*mens conscia recti*" affirm, that such has been the rule of their commercial dealings, I hope that they will be induced calmly and dispassionately to review the question. I would ask, in reference to the matter, immediately under consideration. Is it possible for the fair trader to conduct his operations on satisfactory terms, in the face of such undue opposition; evidently not. Is the confidence of a constituent in his agent, likely to be enhanced, by the knowledge, that the latter systematically evades the provisions of a distinct tariff? I should say not, but on the contrary, that it will be weakened and perhaps destroyed altogether. Whatever apparent advantages may be gained by such a course, they will prove the source of no lasting benefit, and are obtained at great expense, viz: At the risk of a man's character, and of his business, by injury to the fair trader, and generally to commercial confidence, and by exposing the honourable pride of the British Merchant, to the scorn and contempt of the Chinese.

I cannot believe, Sir, that there are any in our community, who on reflection, will not candidly admit, the truth of what I have said. I have spoken only of obligations between men, on those between God, and man, it is not my province to enlarge. The Christian doctrine, teaches men, to follow "whatsoever things are just, pure, lovely, and of good report."

Shall it then indeed be said, that we, who have been placed here, as the guardians of the "moral splendour" of the British name, have been tried and found wanting? That instead of teaching so far as lay in our power, the nation with whom we traffic, to place in us that confidence, which is the just reward of upright dealing, we have stooped so low, as to take advantage of the carelessness, apathy, or fear, of those officials, to whom the Government of China has entrusted the care of the Revenue? If such things have been, let them be known among us no longer. We are not here merely as merchants, uninterested in the people around us, further than our commercial transactions are concerned, but as commerce is the pioneer of civilization, and civilization of Christianity, our example cannot fail, to have an important influence, on the moral progress of this heathen nation. The more virtuous our example, the greater will be our own satisfaction, and the more real commercial prosperity we shall enjoy.

The interests of each individual are not isolated, but, with the interest of all, individual interest will best flourish in reality, and our common interests lie above all other considerations, in the preservation of our moral dignity. There is room enough here for all. Only let us act in unison for good, in a manner worthy of ourselves, and of our birth right as the sons of England.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Shanghae, September, 1850.

STANZAS.

1.

With the sun ascending,
In an Eastern clime,
Lights and shades attending,
See Beauty's rosy prime;
Nature smiles before its rays,
Joyous, while it yet delays,
In the early morning time,
Its fervent heat,

2.

In meridian glory,
High on the Arch of heaven,
Still, as in Eastern story,
The Beautiful is given;
Nature beams beneath its power,
Sighing for the general shower,
And the softly stealing hour,
Of Evening.

3.

When the western sky,
With varied tints is glowing,
Gold and Azure seem to vie,
In nature's beauty showing,
The gentle Zephyrs whispering tell,
The hour of rest, the hour of love,
And peace to all the Beautiful,
And all the good.

4.

Love was smiling brightly,
On a summer morning,
Love was tripping lightly,
As the day was dawning,
Gathering flowers of every hue,
Sparkling with the early dew,
And with fair wreaths, adorning
The Beautiful.

5.

Love delights to render,
In summer's noon-day sun,
Bright, as its dazzling splendour,
The prize he gently won,
In life, when all was fresh and fair,
Unknown anxiety and care,
For happiness encircles there
The Beautiful.

6.

Love can robe life's morning,
In celestial light,
Love can gild the evening,
With diadems, more bright,
A child of heaven, a guide divine,
In early Youth, in Life's decline,
To that better land, where for ever shine
The Beautiful.

F.

TO THE TRIO GAMMA, X., AND F.

"As one Wild Lunatic is glad
To chase another full as mad,
Each rhyming blade delights we see
To worry those as bad as he;
Yet rhyming Blockheads must expect;
The world will censure and reflect.
Now Gamma, and friends F. and X.,
You've strung some lines about your necks,
Each *Line* my muse will make a halter,
For thus your daring to assault her;
Nor will her anger easy stop,
Until she brings you to the drop.
"Gamma" with "bitter shafts of woe"
On crutches now must fain to go
His rhymes d'ont meet, the *third* is long
The *fourth* is short, and therefore wrong
From rhymes he'd better keep his hands off
And study well his *sage* John Randolph.

Now X., pray what were you about
To make a "Coat" to rhyme with "out!"
Your ears must sure have been quite loth,
To couple "Cloth" in rhyme with "both"
Where *did* you find "new Hat and Boots"
Were requisite for young men's suits?
If you will look you'll find that Brown
Had *neither*, he could call his own,
Your foolish dogg'rel quite discloses
You're only fit to write for Moses.

Ne'er doubting that "F." is fearing.
That he will share this friendly jeering
I'll spare his feelings and "Let him dream"
"Of future deeds," for *he* gives the stream
To others milk and water rhyme,
And strives at once to be sublime!
His "Noble Strain" shows nought but that
He knows not what he's driving at
Thus rambling men do often run
Into those mischiefs they might shun;
And straying wide from reason's rules,
Become a jest to other fools.

DELTA.

SHANGHAE MARKET REPORT.

September 13th 1850.

IMPORTS.

Have been in good demand at better prices. The prospect of the Rice crops has caused a decline in price of food, and improved the general trade of this Port.

American Drills.—Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.30 for 30 yards and Drs. 3 *a* 3.05 for 40 yards. Sheetings Drs. 2.45 *a* 2.50. Jeans Drs. 3.

Grey Shirtings.—Since the departure of last mail, a large business has been done in these goods, but principally in exchange for produce. Prices continue much the same as last month, viz: Drs. 1.85 for 5 and ½ catties—Drs. 2 per 6 catties—Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.25 for 6 and ½ catties—Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.35 for 6 and ½ catties—Drs. 2.40 for 7 catties—Drs. 2.70 for 7 and ½ catties—and Drs. 2.85 for 7 and ½ catties.

White Shirtings.—Have also been placed to a considerable extent in barter for produce at Drs. 2.15 for 50 reeds—Drs. 2.40 for 56 reeds—Drs. 2.60 for 66 reeds, and Drs. 2.80 for 72 reeds.

The sales of both Grey and White since the 12th ultimo, amount to about 110,000 pieces, leaving a stock in first hands of about 480,000 pieces.

Cotton Yarn.—No transactions to report.

Spanish Stripes—Have been sold to the extent of about 1,800 pieces at from 90 cents *a* Drs. 1.05 per yard.

Long Ells—The sales amount to about 2,000 pieces of medium quality, principally Scarlet at Drs. 6.75 per piece—H H Scarlet may be quoted at Drs. 7.50 per piece.

Camlets—English are worth Drs. 19 *a* 22 per piece for assorted colours. The sales during the month have been only about 60 pieces.

Lastings—May be quoted at Drs. 13 *a* 14 per piece.

Metals.—*Lead*, Drs. 6.20, nominal, none here. *Tin*, Drs. 16 *a* 17.50.

Straits and Indian Produce.—*Pepper*, Singapore and Siam, Drs. 7, wanted. *Rattans*, Straits, Drs. 3 *a* 3.30, and Banjermassing, Drs. 4, well supplied. *Sapan Wood*, Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.40. *Sandal Wood*, Indian, none, and South Sea Island, Drs. 4, no demand.

Sugar.—Amoy, Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.80, and Manila, Drs. 3, fair inquiry.

Rice.—Arracan, Drs. 1.65, and Forpoota, Drs. 1.80, nominal.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The market has been very dull during the last month, and the total transactions have been quite insignificant. Still prices are firm, and the advance consequent on the recent news from England (June 24th mail) is quite established.

The extremely high rates of Exchange check purchases, and will do so for some time, it is expected. The shipments at date, to all parts, from hence are 5,414 bales; against—at same period of the year in

1847, ...	4,126 bales.
1848, ...	2,372 ,,
1849, ...	1,909 ,,

Although the shipments of this season, are so much in excess of any preceding one, yet it is a well known fact that the aggregate purchases and contracts are absolutely less than the average of the three last years at this date—whilst the dearth of many qualities of Silks is already but too apparent.

It is thought that the utmost Export from China, this season, cannot reach within 20 per cent of the Home consumption during last four years. We quote the following prices—

Tsatlee, ...	Drs. 370 *a* 475
Yuen-Fa, ...	,, 300 *a* 405
Taysaam, ...	,, 270 *a* 350
Thrown, ...	,, 375 *a* 400

Teas.—On receipt of London advices to 24th June, common Congous advanced 1 tael per pecul, and large purchases were made for England, the Continent and America—total sales since 1st July, are estimated 230 Chops Congou, 5,000 chests Souchong, and 5,400 chests Pekoe. The third crop of Congou is reported to have failed for want of rain, and it is confidently believed that no Congous will be bought at the low prices ruling last season. We quote—

Congou, common	Tls. 12½ *a* 13
Do. good	,, 14 *a* 16
Souchong, ...	,, 15 *a* 19
Flowery Pekoes, ...	,, 26 *a* 32

Green Teas—About 21,000 packages have been sold—6,000 for England and 15,000 for the United States. The unsold stock is stated at 14,000 packages, and large quantities are daily arriving. Prices are firm, and we quote the following:—

Twankay, ...	Tls. 11 *a* 14
Hyson Skin, ...	,, 9 *a* 14
Hyson, ...	,, 16 *a* 30
Young Hyson, ...	,, 14 *a* 36
Gunpowder, ...	,, 22 *a* 36
Imperial, ...	,, 20 *a* 32

Opium.—On the departure of the *Lady Mary Wood*, on the 12th ultimo, Malwa was quoted at from Drs. 590 *a* 595 for prime quality, and Patna, Drs. 465, a considerable demand caused an advance in rates immediately afterwards for both descriptions. Malwa ruled as high as Drs. 615 *a* 620, and Patna Drs. 490 *a* 495.

The arrivals of the *Nymph*, *Mazeppa*, and *Eliza Penelope*, and a considerable amount of Money orders in the hands of Tea and Silkmen, caused an immediate and heavy decline; Patna falling to Drs. 455.

About the 20th, however, it rallied and has remained steady ever since; at from Drs. 472 *a* 480, cash—Malwa had advanced to Drs. 625 *a* 630. When a large sale at Drs. 610 in Shanghae again threw down prices, which, cannot now be quoted better than Drs. 615 *a* 620 for prime drug, at which rates there is a pretty fair demand.

Stock, Malwa 2,500 chests, Patna 300 chests. Deliveries since last mail, Malwa 1,500 chests, Patna 700 chests.

Exchange,—On London, under credits, 4*s.* 9*d.* *a* 4*s.* 9½*d.* per Dollar—with documents 4*s.* 10*d.* *a* 4*s.* 11*d.* East India Company's Bills, *accepted*, 228 Rupees per 100 Dollars. Bank Post Bills 4*s.* 7½*d.* On Canton 1½ to 2 per cent premium.

Freights—To England, £4 for Tea and £4 10*s.* for Silk, per 50 cubic feet. To America, nominal at Drs. 17.

Sycee—Drs. 145 per 100 Taels. Gold Bars, Drs. 207.

COMPRADOR'S PRICES OF PROVISIONS AT SHANGHAE.

September 13th 1850.

Fresh Beef, ...	℔ Dollar	14 lb
,, Mutton, ...	,,	12 ,,
,, Veal, ...	,,	12 ,,
,, Lamb, ...	,,	10 ,,
,, Pork, ...	℔ Catty	120 Cash.
Hogs Lard, ...	,,	130 ,,
Fowls, ...	,,	95 ,,
Ducks, ...	,,	110 ,,
Fresh Fish, ...	,,	56 *a* 70 ,,
Turtle, ...	,,	80 ,,
Geese, ...	Each	80 Cents.
Fresh Eggs, ...	,,	6 Cash.
Flour, ...	℔ Catty	24 ,,
Lamp Oil, Best, ...	,,	70 ,,
Vegetables, Assorted, ...	,,	10 ,,
Yams, ...	,,	24 ,,
Sweet Potatoes, ...	,,	18 ,,
Pears, ...	,,	20 ,,
Apples, ...	,,	480 ,,
Grapes, ...	,,	280 ,,
Walnuts, ...	,,	96 ,,
Fine Moist Sugar, ...	,,	84 ,,
Sugar Candy, ...	,,	120 ,,
Brown Sugar, ...	,,	60 ,,
Coarse Sugar, ...	,,	56 ,,

Exchange of the Dollar 13th September in Shanghae is 1,530 Cash.

N.B.—The Shanghae Catty is—14 Taels.

A LIST OF PRICES OF THE CITY OF SHANGHAE MARKET.

September 11th 1850.

Hams, best quality, ...	Drs.	0,14 per Catty.*
,, second quality, ...	,,	0.13 ,,
,, third quality, ...	,,	0.12 ,,
Fowls, ...	,,	0.07 ,,
Ducks, ...	,,	0.07 ,,
Honey, ...	,,	0.11 ,,
Flour, ...	,,	0.02½ ,,
Sugar Candy, ...	,,	0.09 ,,
Common Sugar, ...	,,	0.05 ,,
Salt Fish, ...	,,	0.03½ ,,
Fresh Fish, ...	,,	0.04½ ,,
Sweet Milk, ...	,,	0.04 ,,
Sheep, ...	,,	3.00 Each.
Pigs, ...	,,	1.00 ,,
Goats, ...	,,	1.50 ,,
Pigeons, ...	,,	0.20 per pair.
Eggs, ...	,,	0.40 per 100.

FRUITS.

Grapes, ...	Drs.	00.6 per Catty.
Walnuts, ...	,,	0.06 ,,
Dates, best quality, ...	,,	0.30 ,,
,, second quality, ...	,,	0.20 ,,

* The Pecul varies from 100 to 116 Catties amongst the Shopkeepers inside the City.

THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

MARRIAGES.—This evening, April 27th, at Trinity Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, GEORGE ROGERS HALL, M.D., of Shanghae, China, to HELEN, youngest daughter of Hon. Thomas P. Beal, of Kingston, Mass.—*Boston Evening Gazette, April 27.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th June	Sydney,	14th June
Calcutta,	20th July	Amoy,	22nd Aug.
Bombay,	28th July	Hongkong,	28th Aug.
Madras,	14th July	Ningpo,	10th Sept.
Singapore,	1st Aug.	New York,	5th June
Penang,	30th July	San Francisco,	25th June
Batavia,	29th May	Sdwich. Islands,	15th July
Manila,	9th Aug.		

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Letter from Commander Mathison, of H.M.S. *Mariner*, was communicated by the Admiralty. In obedience to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Commander Mathison proceeded in H. M. S. *Mariner* to the coast of Japan, and anchored off the town of Oragawa, twenty-five miles from the capital of the empire and three miles farther than any other vessel of a foreign nation had been allowed to proceed. The *Mariner* sounded all the way across and along the shores. "The Japanese interpreter on board having informed the authorities of the object of my visit, I sent my card, written in Chinese, ashore to the Governor, requesting him to receive my visit; to which he replied, that, out of courtesy to me and curiosity to himself, he would have been delighted to pay me a visit, and also entertain me ashore, but that it was contrary to the laws of the country for any foreigner to land, and that he, the Governor, would lose his life if he permitted me to proceed any farther up the bay. When about eight miles from Cape Misaki, which forms the south-west end of the bay, ten boats, manned with twenty armed men and five mandarins in each, came alongside. I allowed the mandarins to come on board, when they presented me a paper, written in French and Dutch, directing me not to anchor or cruize about the bay. Finding, however, that I was determined to proceed, they offered, when within two miles of the anchorage, to tow me up, which I accordingly accepted. Several boats were stationed around us during the night, forts were lighted up, and several hundred boats were collected along the shore, all fully manned and armed. In return, I had my guns loaded, and requested their boats to keep at a respectful distance during the night. Othosan, the interpreter, was in great dread; saying that in case we landed, the Japanese would murder us all, and as for himself, he would be received for a lingering death by torture. Oragawa appears to be the key of the capital of the empire, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. All the junks going and returning to Jeddo must pass the custom-house here; and with a moderate force the whole trade of the capital might be completely stopped. With an armed steamer, the passage up to Jeddo might be surveyed; and I was informed that a ship could approach within five miles of the city. Between the capital and the port an excellent road exists. The mandarins here appear of an inferior class, treated us civilly, and were anxious to gain any information from us, but would give none in return. They took sketches of different part of the ship, sent us some water, vegetables, and eggs, and then were continually inquiring when I intended to depart. Mr. Halloran, the master, having made a survey of the anchorage, I weighed, and proceed to Semodi Bay, of which an accurate survey was made. I landed at this place,—but the mandarins immediately followed, entreating me to return on board. They supplied us with plenty of fish, and sent fifty boats to tow us out. The Governor of the province came on board at this place; he lives at a town called Miomaki, thirteen miles off, and was evidently a man of high rank from the respect shown him by his suite. The Dutch interpreter from Oragawa likewise came on board with the two mandarins to watch our proceeding. The were, however, doubtless acting as spies on each other, &c., &c.—Dr. Gutzlaff hoped that the time was rapidly approaching when the commerce of these two empires would be open to the world. To Russia, the Chinese Empire, in a secret treaty, has granted the free navigation of the Amûr, which will greatly facilitate the communication between the American and the Asiatic possessions of Russia on the Northern Pacific and St. Petersburgh, *viâ* Kiakta. The Japanese carry on a restricted trade with China and Holland; but it is the opinion of the illustrious Humboldt that on opportunity for opening a liberal and honourable commerce between Europe and Japan will be afforded when the Atlancit and the Pacific shall be united by a cannal across the Isthmus of Panama, and Japan thus brought more than 6,000 miles nearer Europe and America. *"This neck of land,"* he observes, *"has been for ages the bulwark of China and of Japan."—Athenæum, March 2.*

THE concluding paragraph of the above is a specimen of the kind of statement which the learned Dr. Gutzlaff makes to startle the lieges at home.

We are bound to say, and it pains us much to do so, that we are convinced there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. Had there been, it would not have escaped the notice of the intelligent Editor (a ripe Chinese Scholar too,) of the *Chinese Repository* in which has appeared very recently a notice of the Amoor or Sagalien river.—

"This stream is among the great rivers of the world, and the sixth in point of size in Asia, the Yangtsz' kiáng, the Yellow, Oby, Lena, and Yenisie, alone excelling it in length. Its basin extends from the 109th to the 143d degrees of east longitude, and from the 42d to the 55th degrees of north latitude; its waters are drawn from an area of not less than 700,000 square miles, an extent of country nearly as large as Buenos Ayres, four times the size of France; seven times that of Prussia, and more than equal to all the states of the American Union south of the parallel of Lake Erie and east of the Mississippi river. This comparison of superficies is however the sole feature of resemblance, for in respect to population, productions, civilization, climate, and position, there is no similarity between them; and our knowledge on all these matters in the vast basin of the Sagalian is exceedingly meagre and doubtful. This whole region lies on the north-eastern slope of the table land of Central Asia, and this river carries off most of the superfluous waters between the Desert of Cobi and the Pacific, north of the Alashan and Corea; while at the same time it affords the means of knowing more of its geographical features and the nature of its productions.

The entire basin of the Sagalien is divided by the Inner Hingan range west of the R. Naun into two parts, quite dissimilar in their character. The western part may be considered as a portion of the Desert of Gobi; the air is very dry about the Kerlon, Arguni and Onon, the greatest part of the soil is sandy and sterile, unfit for agriculture except in the bottoms; and rain and snow are far from abundant. The elevation has never been ascertained, but the fact that in the latitude of Paris ice is seen in the streams nearly half the year shows that it must be great. The country about the Ingoda is less severe, and when the Cossacks conquered the tribes dwelling here a century since, they found them cultivating the land to a great extent, perhaps more than it is at present, as their exactions obliged whole tribes to migrate into Chinese territory, and settle in and about the valley of the Naun.

The country east of the Inner Hingan has a less elevation, and though the ranges dividing the valleys of the Naun, Songari, Hurha, Usuri, and Sagalien, attain a great height, these rivers flow through arable tracts, and a higher temperature prevails. Forests of oak, hazel, linden and cherry, replace the fir and larch of the Humari, and crops of barley, rye, wheat, hemp and buckwheat furnish food for man, with meadows for cattle. The policy of the Chinese government in banishing criminals to these regions, and compelling them to cultivate land, has tended to improve the region and its nomadic inhabitants. Chinese civilization has hardly extended to the Pacific shore, and the tribes there are probably no better known to the geographers at Peking than they are to us.

The bay at the mouth of the Sagalien is about fifty miles wide; and probably quite deep. It is a sort of cess-pool to the river, in which much of its sediment is deposited. The Chinese maps notice a range of eight islets on its southern side, and two large ones called Churka and Yapokli, while on the northern side are two others, Aisin and Cholhat; all these, and the settlements on Tarakai, are under the jurisdiction of the officers at Gidatka situatd on the river Sagalien. It is not improbable that some arrangement has been made between the Manchus and Japanese authorities in respect to the jurisdiction of the whole island, one which probably leaves nothing for the freedom of the aborigines.

These few particulars relating to the great artery of Manchuria, and the island opposite its mouth, only show how meagre is our information relating to them. The coast too, from Corea north to the Sagalien, has never been thoroughly explored, though few or no inhabitants were seen at the few spots where La Peyrouse landed. The whole of this coast, about two-thousand miles long, the shores of Tarakai, and the Sagalien up to Mizo where the Songari joins it, offers a most inviting field of exploration to the navigator, the geographer and the naturalist, fully equal to any not yet investigated. We hope it will not long remain unvisited by some of the national ships of Great Britain or the United States in these waters. With a small steamer, and a tender, the entire circuit could be made in a few months; the latter vessel remaining on the coast to investigate, while the steamer took her way up the unknown waters of the Sagalien, examining its capabilities and productions, and learning what manner of people dwell on its banks. We do not read of any rapids or falls which would prevent a steamer proceeding up as far as Petune, but this and all other particulars can only be learned by exploration."

The only Treaty, between Russia and China, of which we are cognisant is the one, the ratification of which was exchanged at Kiakhta.

By the first article, the perpetual maintenance of Peace between the two Empires is stipulated.

By the second article, the mutual extradition of deserters and criminals is guaranteed.

By the third article of this Treaty, the Emporium of Kiakhta was established, and the frontier of the two Empires defined.

By the fourth article it is stipulated, that the number of merchants, who may go every three years to Peking, is not to exceed two hundred, as was previously agreed upon. All kinds of merchandise may be sold, excepting what is forbidden by the two Empires.

Besides the trading caravans to Peking and a mart at Kiakhta, one also is appointed to be fixed at Nertchinsk.*

It is alleged, that the extremely inconvenient situation of this last place, as a commercial depôt, led to its early abandonment by both nations.

This was not the true cause, we think, but the covert hostility of the Chinese officials, and the traditionary policy of their Government, as regards foreign intercourse.

How else can we explain the surrender of the right, the Russians possess of sending Caravans direct to Peking? Six only having hitherto been sent. The last was in 1755. These Caravans were, for the same causes of very little advantage to Russian trade.

* Nertchinsk or *Nipchu.* A settlement on that portion of the Amour called Argun, and where the Treaty between Russia and China was signed in 1668.

For this reason the Empress Catherine the 2nd forbade, in 1762, any Caravan to be sent to China at the expense of Government. At the same time she gave up the trade at Kiakhta to private individuals, in consequence of which, it prospered considerably, and rendered the Caravans to Peking useless.

By the fifth article of this Treaty "the habitations of the Russians at Peking, shall serve henceforth to lodge the Russian travellers. On the demand of the Russian ambassador a temple *(Miaou)* has been erected near this habitation. The Priest, who resided in the Capital, shall lodge there, with three other Priests to assist him, when these latter shall arrive, they shall be treated like their predecessors, and employed in the before named temple. Four Russian boys acquainted with the Russian and Latin languages and two older ones left in the Capital, by the Russian ambassador to learn the Chinese language shall reside in the same place, and when they have finished their studies shall be at liberty to return, when summoned home.

The remaining articles (4) of the Treaty defines how mutual official correspondence is to be kept up; the administration of Justice, and punishment of offenders, &c., along the immense conterminous frontiers of the two greatest Empires of the world.

We see no mention of the Navigation of the Amour or Sagalien river. Indeed, seeing that it rises in the dominions of one Empire and passes into the other, besides being for some 400 miles the mutual boundary, we feel quite sure, so radical a change in the immemorial policy of China, as would be indicated by a permission to navigate this stream has not yet been conceded to Russia, and this announcement is another of Dr. Gutzlaff's world—renowned figments: quite on a par with his declaration at a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, that any foreigner could traverse China, in its length and breadth without let or hindrance.

At the same time, the Doctor bewailed his impaired health and diminished strength, which alone prevented him from adopting the course he recommended, to enter China by one of the Himalaya passes of the British territory, and descend the Yang-tsze-keang to this Port.

It is a singular coincidence, that when this recommendation reached us from England, the Indian Mail brought news of the seizure and detention by the Rajah of Sik-kim of Dr. Campbell and Mr. Hooker the botanist, and they merely ventured to botanise in the territory of this petty Prince, whose realm, a very small one, abuts on the Chinese frontier.

There are good grounds for believing, that this aggression was instigated by the Chinese authorities on this frontier, and whose jealousy had been previously excited by the explorations of Mr. H[illegible] in the Himalaya mountains.

So much for the trustworthyness of the assertions of the Revd. Doctor Gutzlaff, albeit, the Chinese Secretary to the British Government of Hongkong.

IN our last number, we published a letter from *"A Constant Reader of the Peking Gazette,"* warning our readers against placing too implicit faith in the translations weekly furnished out of the *Pekin Reporter.* He states that they are taken "from *written copies,* and not from the *printed Pekin Reporter,*" and therefore "cannot be considered as altogether authentic;" and that although "they are very probably, genuine copies of documents actually presented to or issued by Government, and he believes them to be so" he "must attach far less importance to them than if they had been printed for public circulation, instead of being confined to copies for the perusal of a limited section of the Chinese reading public, the officials."

We have no intention of replying to the several statements of our correspondent; but that our readers may peruse with growing interest the Summary and Extracts which we undertake to present to the Public as drawn from thoroughly authentic sources, we have much pleasure in laying before them the following short account of the *Pekin Reporter* or official organ of the Chinese Government.

There is a department under the cognizance of the Board of War at Peking called the *Te-tang Ya-mun,* literally "the office for forwarding along the stages," whose especial business it is to superintend the conveyance of all official despatches and letters from the Capital to the Provinces. In this department there is a postmaster assigned to each province, who attends to the postal arrangements for such province. These officers alone are authorized to take copies of a Governmental Document, which under the sanction of the Six Boards, is drawn up in manuscript every second day, and, under the name of *King-paou,* or *Pekin Reporter,* embodies the more important Rescripts, Decrees, and Memorials, and Gazettes the movements of civil and military officers. One or two manuscript copies of this *brochure* each Postmaster transmits under sealed envelopes to the Capital of the Province appointed to his charge, for the purpose of being there copied and thence distributed among the various subscribers, whether officers or gentry. In this form it is usually called *Te-tang King-paou,* and is the source from which the Extracts we publish are derived. Arrived at a Provincial City, an *abstract* of the written copy is printed with waxen blocks under the superintendence of the *Paou-fang,* or "Government news office," whence it is forwarded to the various departmental and district city *Paou-fang,* (of which there is one in each town,) for "public circulation" at the annual expence for each copy of some 3,000 copper cash. In this shape, the pamphlet is read by every shopkeeper and householder who can afford the subscription, and frequenters of the city may often thus perceive it lying on a shop counter, or in the hands of some shopman, poring over its page with anxious eye, to decipher, if possible, from the almost illegible impression what is doing in the political world above him.

We leave it to our readers now to decide, whether the *complete* metropolitan periodical, extracts from which are every week given in the *Herald,* or the Provincial *abstract,* by which "a constant Reader" thereof seems disposed to stand or fall, be the better source from which we can obtain documents that not only inform us of the present and intended policy of China towards foreigners, but give us also some insight into the working of so vast a machine as the internal Government of this Empire.

IT is rumoured in the City that H.E. the Taoutai on his return the other day from Nanking, summoned all his retainers into his presence, and reading off the list of their names, put a mark against those of them, who smoke opium, intimating to them that the practice was to be prohibited, and that they must reform forthwith.

It is also said that five months are to be allowed to smokers to cure themselves of the habit, to commence with the first of the next new year, being the first year of the new reign of Hien-fung.

MR. WILLIAM CONNOR, Vice-Consul at this port, and his family, arrived here on Sunday in a Lorcha from Fuchaufu, where he acted as Vice-Consul in charge.

WE publish to-day a communication signed AN ASSISTANT, and wholly concur in the sound and very sensible views he has taken of a subject which much concerns the best interests of this Port. It is high time that the use of the abominable Anglo-Canton dialect of English should be abolished; at least in this quarter. On these grounds we give our heartiest approval of the recommendation of our intelligent correspondent.

We might, perhaps, go a little further and say, that if a portion of the time, ordinarily wasted in smoking and yarning during the day, by many of our readers, were applied to the study of Chinese, quite enough of the written and spoken language could be aquired in the course of a twelve-month, for every business purpose, as would render the mischievous interposition of a Linguist or *Comprador* translator wholly unnecessary.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to draw the attention of the younger part of our community to a matter of some importance, and one in which they are much concerned; namely, the acquisition of a knowledge of the local dialect of this place sufficient for the ordinary purposes of business. It must be confessed that it is neither a very agreeable nor an easy thing to acquire this knowledge, limited though it be, and unless there is a firm determination to pursue the object steadily, it will not be found of any use to attempt it; still, with a moderate share of perseverance, and by diligence equal to that applied to many other matters, fair progress in the language will certainly be made. It may be said, as it has been frequently, that persons would not be repaid for their trouble, but this is a mistake; they would even now be well repaid for the time expended on the language, and as we hope to see the country relieved from its present exclusive position, the advantages will be greatly increased, when less restricted intercourse with the people is allowed.

It would seem the duty of every foreign resident in China, especially in the North of China, to promote as much as possible kindly feelings with the natives, but he will never be able to effect such purpose, so long as the expression of his own good will must be conveyed by English words often misunderstood, or by the unfriendly medium of a southern linguist.

Every step we make in obtaining knowledge of the language is gain; it draws to us the persons whom, as mercantile men, we most require; it enables the purchaser of this country's produce to transact his business directly with its present owner; it enables the latter to feel at ease regarding the result of his dealings, and to have increased confidence in future ones; it helps to remove gradually the hereditary feelings of dislike to foreigners which exist in the minds of the Chinese, and which we notice so plainly in their almost involuntary exclamation of *Qwei-tsze,* (foreign devil), when they unexpectedly meet with us; and it imparts to ourselves a feeling of confidence the advantage of which is by no means trifling.

The attainment of some proficiency in the language rests, as before noted, chiefly with the younger part of the community, especially with those who have recently arrived in the country who enjoy good health, and upon whom no heavy responsibility has yet devolved, but it is still more incumbent on those who have to push their way through life, mainly dependent on their own exertions.

My advice on the subject to one newly arrived would be about as follows:—

Do not trouble yourself with the written character at present except those of the numerals.

Get a respectable teacher, and any of the books of words and sentences recently published, and read the letter over with your teacher daily.

Pronounce words exactly as your teacher speaks them, and be most careful about the letter A:—when you meet with words such as *Chang, Pang, Sang,* you must not on any account anglify them into *Cheng, Peng, Seng,* &c.

Discard the "no can catchee" language entirely.

Talk as much Chinese, or would be Chinese, as you can.

Dont be disheartened if you do not immediately succeed.

The great number of years now usually spent in China by foreigners who come out for mercantile purposes renders it imperative to know something about the people amongst whom we dwell, but how can we expect to know much of them if we continue year after year unable to understand even little of their language? No attention to the language has to this day been paid by the mercantile community, generally, at Canton, and it is quite possible that this may have acted considerably in keeping the people of that locality estranged from foreigners, and in giving them their false and ungrounded ideas of superiority. Under these circumstances I hope many of my young friends here will think well of the matter, and bring their well known energies to bear upon an engagement much less difficult than is generally supposed.—I remain, your obedient servant,

AN ASSISTANT.

SHANGHAE, 23th *August,* 1850.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Nos. 76 to 79, 31st July to 6th August.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

Yutae, the Vice-roy of *Hookwang,* having handed into the Emperor a list required by His Majesty of the names of all officers and men who have distinguished themselves in the late campaign against the *Kwangse* Rebels His Majesty Decrees either promotion or decoration to every one of the individuals named in the Vice-roy's despatch, amounting to between one and two hundred in number. In this Decree, the Emperor speaks of the insurgents as having been "pursued to their last retreat, and destroyed to a man." The greater part of the Decrees in No. 76 of the Reporter are taken up with the same subject, and shower down numerous honours upon the gallant imperialists.

A censor having suggested to His Majesty the necessity of some improvement in the system hitherto adopted for the apprehension of thieves, with a view to extirpating the nests of robbers which abound in the country, the Emperor replies as follows:—

"The detective police forms a necessary part in "the establishment of every magistrate, for the "special purpose of apprehending robbers. As "the censor remarks in his memorial, they are "called upon in all important cases to bear the "expenses *incurred, not only in examining into "the circumstances of a robbery, and forwarding "offenders to the Higher Courts, but also in "various other proceedings that may ensue so "that they are obliged for very subsistence sake "to screen and protect the depositaries of stolen "goods; and though they are constantly bastinadoed for their collusion with the thieves, it "seldom occurs that both men and property "are simultaneously taken. Let therefore our "Vice-roys and Governors call upon magistrates "of all grades to amend the system altogether, "and establish a series of rewards and punishments to which they must rigidly and faithfully "adhere. Care must be taken however neither to "involve the police under their jurisdiction in unnecessary expense, nor to protract the settlement "of the cases which come before them."

The following Imperial Decrees appear in the Reporter:—

"On the 18th day of the 9th month, (Oct. 22d,) "We shall proceed with deep respect to escort the "remains of our Illustrious Parent; on the 23rd "day, they will be laid for a short season in the "temple of the Imperial Tombs; on the 24th, We "shall perform the sacrificial rites; after which "We shall return and re-enter the Capital on the "27th."—*Respect this.*

"While escorting the remains of Our Illustrious "Parent, on the said 18th day, it is Our wish that "no additional Imperial pathway be prepared for "Ourselves."—*Respect this.*

MEMORIALS.

Fung-shin, another of the high officers accused of giving encouragement to the enthusiast *Sze-Chih chung,* mentioned in Reporter No. 75, tenders his explanation in reply to the charge. He acknowledges that he put his name to a subscription brought round by the man while he was resident minister in *Ele,* and afterwards took medical advice from him, and he prays His Majesty to punish him for the silly indiscretion.

* When a robbery takes place, it is the duty of a magistrate to proceed at once to the spot to ascertain minutely the circumstances under which it was perpetrated, &c. He cannot demean himself by visiting any locality, especially a mean one, without having it prepared for his reception, and when arrived there he cannot proceed with the examination without a proper allowance of tea, tobacco, and cakes. He never moves without a numerous retinue, and the major portion of the gentlemen who follow him require chairs to carry themselves and their servants, as well as a large quantity of refreshments. It may well be imagined therefore, what an expense must fall to the lot of the unfortunate police, and how, they would naturally have recourse to illegitimate means of subsistence, especially as they have no pay to boast of.

NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Translation of the Chi-
e Custom House Regulations relating
Foreign Trade at this Port, recently
ised and amended by His Excellency
the present Superintendent of Cus-
s, is sent round for general informa-
, together with the copy of an official
mmunication from H. M.'s Consul to
Taoutae acknowledging their confor-
y with existing Treaties and the obliga-
of all British Subjects duly to ob-
ve them.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
Consul.

British Consulate,
nghae, 7th September, 1850.
To the British Community,
Shanghae.

No. 32.
cock, *Consul makes this Communication in Reply.*

have in accordance with your request, for the better security of the Chinese enue, given the annexed Seven Re- ations my best consideration, and find- that they are chiefly intended to rce those already established, by ng more detailed notice of the steps e taken for the prevention of Smug- g, and that nothing contained therein ears to be either vexatious in charac- or contrary to the letter and spirit of existing Treaties and Regulations of le, I the Consul have no objection to e to their immediate adoption; it g clearly understood that they are applicable to British Merchants in ar as they shall be duly and impar- y enforced in respect to all other eigners trading at Shanghae.

t will thus be seen that I am quite y to co-operate with you to prevent gularities; but if the Custom House ers do not exercise more vigilance heretofore, carefully to note and estly report all goods landed at, and g off from the Jetties, Smuggling will redly take place, and neither these any other Regulations can possibly ply the place of an effective Custom se Establishment.

(Signed) Rutherford Alcock.
Consul.

His Excellency Lin,
Taoutae, &c. of Shanghae.

REGULATIONS.

go Boats to wait at Jetties for examination by Custom House Officers before aring.

The late Intendant Kung in a Letter he Consul agreed to the discharge and ment of merchandize at the four public ies and the Custom House wharf, with oviso, that before such shipment or harge could take place, each Merchant ld despatch a Linguist to the Custom se to report the number of cases or s, that officers might be deputed from Custom House to ascertain the quan- of such goods, select any particular or bale for examination, and affix Seal. This arrangement has hitherto only imperfectly adhered to by the cantile Community and the Custom se Officers. For the future, however, n a cargo boat is about to be laden goods to be shipped at any of the ies, previous notice having been given, deputed officers or Custom-House endants shall inspect the cargo and each bale as it is put into the boat, which the Merchant will be at liber- ship them; and if goods are to be ed, a similar rule must be adopted, a tom House officer being present to k and take note of the several bales ases as they are brought out of the .

ny goods either shipped or landed out the Custom House Seal, shall be ed upon as smuggled merchandize treated accordingly.

Silk not to be shipped without production of Inland Transit duty pass.

Raw Silk leaving the Port shall be wed to pass only, when the Certificate ayment of Inland Transit duties is ded to the Custom House officers ex- ning the merchandize. Any cargo carrying Silk without this certificate not be suffered to leave the Jetties. Intendant begs that the Merchants therefore, be instructed always to and this certificate of the Traders, re they close any bargain for Raw ; that delay and injury to the ship- may not result from the non-delivery e certificate, and the consequent de- ion of the Silk.

ment of Duties and the regulation of accounts at Custom House to be the condition of a Port Clearance.

According to the Regulation hither- n force vessels are obliged to pay the de of the duties on the goods they ort and Export, together with the nage dues, before the Consul applies an acquittance permitting them to e the Port. This Regulation has been established and will be rigidly rced for the future; Consignees of s will therefore apply to the Custom ise to make up the account of all their ports, Exports, dues, &c., and will pay up the whole amount of Tonnage dues and duties before they can obtain an acquittance to enable a ship to leave the Port.

The landing and shipping of goods will be carried on as heretofore; but export goods will be reported *direct to the Custom House for examination*, by the shippers or consighees, through their respective Linguists; as they are shipped day by day, without the necessity of applying for shipping Chops to the Consul. A memorandum will be kept at the Custom House to be compared with the Export Manifest sent in by the Consul, when the ship has finished loading, and should any discrepancy appear between the two, strict search shall forthwith be made, and any attempted evasion shall be inquired into and dealt with in accordance with the Treaty and Regulations.

Shipping or landing of goods after sunset and before sunrise to be treated as smuggling.

IV. As provided by Regulation no landing and shipping of goods will be permitted before sunrise or after sunset, as nothing may be done out of daylight. Any infraction of this rule shall be looked upon and treated as smuggling, no matter whether previous notice be given to the Custom House or not, unless under a special application from the Consul, in which case the Superintendent will take the circumstances into consideration and act accordingly.

For the registration of all Teas and Silk entering Shanghae by the Chinese owners.

V. The Chinese Traders who bring Tea and Silk, raw or Manufactured, to Shanghae, are required to report themselves at the guard houses before they enter the City, or store their merchandize for Sale. The late Intendant Kung, in order to facilitate the preventive measures he wished to adopt with reference to these articles of commerce established Sealed Ledgers which he gave to the different City warehouse keepers, with orders to enter therein all Silk or Tea coming in or going out day by day, and to hand these ledgers in for examination at stated periods. The Intendant will for the future pursue the same established course, and the Chinese Storekeepers will apply to him for Sealed Ledgers in which to enter all goods coming in or going out, which Ledgers will be delivered in once every ten days for examination to prevent smuggling and all other evasion of lawful duties.

That neither monopoly nor extortion may arise from this arrangement, it is expressly provided that Ledgers will be issued to whatever Storekeepers may apply, and no fee shall be levied upon any plea or pretence whatever, upon the said Storekeepers by the Chinese officials.

Mutual reports to be made by Chinese and British Authorities in the event of irregularity in reporting, coming to the knowledge of either.

VI. Henceforth if there should be any failure on the part of Traders British or Chinese, to report correctly all merchandize, and any positive instance of smuggling by British Merchants shall come to the Consul's knowledge, it shall be communicated by him to the Intendant, who will in communication with the said Consul take all necessary steps; and if any smuggling transaction shall be brought to light by the Custom House officers or attendants, it shall in like manner be reported by the Intendant to the Consul and treated by both in conjunction together. Such mutual co-operation will it is to be hoped ensure attention to all Custom House requisitions.

A pass to Chinese Custom House officers to protect them in the execution of their duty on board British vessels.

VII. The Intendant has prepared a number of wooden Tablets, which will be carried by the deputed officers or Custom House Attendants as their authority for examining goods. Should any opposition be offered, or evasion attempted, the deputed officers and attendants bearing such Tablets will be authorized to make immediate seizure of goods, and the offending parties upon conviction, shall be punished. Submission to constituted authority will thus be ensured on the part of the Merchants, and disturbance or misunderstanding prevented.

Any information of the above Regulations will whenever discovered be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

True Translation,
(Signed) W. H. Medhurst,
Interpreter.
True Copy, W. H. Medhurst.

NEW PUBLICATION.

The Chinese Miscellany, Designed to illustrate the Government, Philosophy, Religion, Arts, Manufactures, Trade, Manners, Customs, History and Statistics of China, No. 4, General Description of Shanghae and its Envirous. Shanghae, Printed at the Mission Press 1850.

In our last issue, we gave our readers a column or two extracted from this valuable publication of the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, D.D. How the Doctor finds leisure for the translation and compilation of works so heavy as the one before us, is to us matter of surprise; for while he is the most intelligible, and laborious preacher of his day in the Chinese language, as well in the *Too-pa* or local dialect of Shanghae as in the *Kwán-hwá* or Mandarin, he is also the *principal workman* upon the Committee now engaged in translating the Old Testament into Chinese, whether we regard the quantity or quality of the work produced.

The volume before us is an exceedingly attractive one to the residents of Shanghae, and to all persons abroad who may be desirous of increasing their information concerning the place, or engaged in the study of the language; for, in this latter regard alone it is well worth the purchase money, *one dollar*. It contains *six maps*. The first is a Map of Shanghae, when connected with the Hwa-ting District; this was originally made in the year of our Lord 1010, and delineates the old town of Shanghae. The index to this map gives in Roman or *Italic* characters the names of 71 villages, hamlets, rivers, lakes, &c. Map No. 2, is also an ancient one, representing Shanghae before it was separated from *Tsing-poo* and *Nan-hwuy*, and has an index giving in Roman character or translating the names of 89 places. The 3rd Map represents the present Shanghae District, and has an index with 96 explanations. The 4th Map gives Shanghae District as divided into hundredths and tythings. The 5th Map lays down the water-courses of the district, and the index furnishes the names of 97 of them. The 6th Map is The ground-plan of the City of Shanghae, the index furnishing 81 of the most remarkable localities.

The work comprises besides the maps, 168 pages octavo of letter press fairly printed, and done up in stiff yellow paper covers. Begging the Doctor's pardon for the large draft we have made on his valuable book we take the liberty of treating our readers to a few more extracts.—

Memorial Gateways.

These gateways, consisting of upright blocks of granite, with transverse blocks, joining the two across the top, in the shape of a doorway, are very common throughout China. They are more or less high and ornamented, according to the taste or means of the erectors, and are intended for the commemoration of famous scholars or virtuous females, whose names it is wished to hand down to posterity. Some of them are erected by imperial permission, as is indicated by the words imperial will, written over them, to procure which, several hundred dollars are necessary.

Those which were erected in the Sûng and Yuên dynasties are now destroyed, and the remembrance of them passed away. Of these set up during the Ming dynasty, about one third remain; while those erected during the present dynasty, are most of them preserved. The most celebrated gateway is that in memory of Seû-kwang-'khê, the famous convert to the Romish faith, in the time of Matthew Ricci. This Seû was a very intelligent man, caving composed several works on science, agriculture, and religion: he was one of the ministers of state of the Ming dynasty, and his memorial gateway is still called the Colao's gateway, which characters are engraven on the front tablet. The gateway in question, is situated in the street, leading from the magistrate's office to the great south gate, at the junction of said street with the *T'hâ-ping-ka*. The gateways in commemoration of scholars and statesmen, amount to upwards of one hundred; and those in honour of virtuous females to about ninety. The latter appear all to have been married ladies, and some of them very aged, one having attained the age of 104, and another 115 years.

Streets and Lanes.

These are traced upon the ground plan of Shanghae. We mention the principal. Entering the great east gate, the first part of the street leading to the west, is called the *Zeng-hông-lè*; after passing the first cross street, and proceeding westwards, the street assumes the name of *Tsaé-e-ka*; after passing the second cross street, still going westward, the street is called *Kô-tszè-hông*; which name it bears until it reached the cross street, coming up from the great south gate; passing this, the street for the rest of its course up to the west gate, is called the *T'hâ-ping-ka*. Along its whole length, this street is skirted by the *Zaôu-ka-pang*, a canal that enters the city under the wall, near the great east gate, and goes out near the west gate.

Another line of streets parallel with the above, on the north side, enters the city at the little east gate, and leads westward past the *Tsat-yuén-chông* or government hotel; it then runs by the side of the *Fong-pang* canal, and passes in front of the *Zêng-wông-meaôu*, or city temple. Both the abovenamed lines of streets are very much thronged, and contain a variety of good shops.

A third street running east and west, lies north of the last-named, and is called (from the canal along the banks of which it proceeds) *How-ka-pang-ka*.

The principal streets running north and south, are the streets leading from the great south gate up to the magistrate's office: where the road in front of the office branches off to the east and west, joining on the former side the *Szè-pa-lôw*, and on the latter, the *San-pa-lôw*; both of which proceed in a northerly direction parallel with each other, and are very much thronged.

Entering the north gate, you first proceed in a southerly direction, until you come to a cross street, then turn to the east along the side of the *How-ka-pang*; after proceeding a short distance in that direction you arrive at the *Pok-ch'hun-hyoo* bridge on your right, crossing which you pass along the *Kèw-kaôu-chông* towards the south, when you join the street coming up from the little east gate; pursuing this a little way, and taking the first turning to the right, you proceed along a cross street, which brings you to a quiet, clean-looking street, called the *Wô-kin-fong*, passing along which, in an easterly direction, you come to *San-pa-lôw*, running southwards; this leads to the street that skirts the front of the magistrate's office; this again conducts eastward to the *Szè-pa-lôw*; pursuing your course along this in a southerly direction, you come to the *Tsae-e-ka*, turning into which, you are led to the great east gate; pursuing the course above marked out, you will have passed through the principal streets of the city, and seen the most busy part of Shanghae.

Bridges.

The bridges in the city of Shanghae, amount to forty-nine; eight over the *Chaou-ka-pang*, nine over the *Fong-pang*, six over the *How-ka-pang*, twelve over the *Sil-ka-pang*, three over the *Pan-lwan-king*, four over the *Chung-sin-hô*, and seven others.

In the suburbs of Shanghae, there are six drawbridges at the six gates; four bridges over the waters-gates; on the south side of the city, eight; on the south-east, five; on the east, three; on the north-east one; on the north, four; on the northwest, two; on the west, six; and on the southwest, three; making forty-two in all.

Throughout the district, at some distance from the city, there are in the 16th hundred, sixteen bridges; in the 18th hundred, there are fifteen bridges; in the 21st hundred, ten; in the 22d hundred, 34; in the 23rd hundred, 11; in the 24th hundred, 31; in the 26th, 17; in the 27th, 10; in the 28th, 21; in the 29th, 8; in the 30th, 8; making 181 in all. Of the above the most celebrated is the *Pih-pok-keaôu*, hundred-pace-bridge, that spans the *Lûng-hwa* river, near the pagoda. This was formerly built of wood, but was replaced by a stone bridge during the reign of *Wan-leih* about the year 1600, by one *Chung-yün-ching*. His brother's account of the affair is as follows:

"I had for a long time the intention of building a stone bridge over the pagoda river, and, one day, the wooden bridge was broken down, when my brother undertook the business: a nun of the name of *Sing-tsing* also set about begging for it; I myself headed the subscriptions with 100 taels; my brother displayed great skill in superintending the erection, and through our united efforts in three years it was completed, at a cost of 6,000 taels, more than half of which was contributed by my brother." A couple of hundred years later it became out of repair, when a lady of the name of *Wô* gave 3,000 taels towards its re-erection. The bridge is now 240 feet long, 20 wide, and with the pagoda presents a very picturesque appearance to those passing up at Whampoa.

National Temple and Altars.

Notwithstanding China has, strictly speaking, no state religion, there are a number of temples and altars more immediately connected with government, at which the civil and military officers are required, periodically, to present services and offerings. These are entirely distinct from the Buddhist and Taouist places of worship, at which the officers of government are not expected to attend, and indeed discouraged from attending. Among the national temples and altars of the Shanghae district are the following:

The 社稷壇 altar dedicated to the tutelary spirits of the district is on the north-west side of the city. The 神祇壇 altar dedicated to the spirits of heaven and earth, who are supposed to preside over wind and rain, the hills and rivers, is on the south side of the city. The 常雲壇 altar at which prayers are offered for rain, is connected with the former. The 東海神壇 altar dedicated to the spirit presiding over the eastern sea, was formerly on the southeast side of the district, and by the separation of the district from *Nân-hwaé*, now belongs to the latter city; at present the officers present their offerings at the gateway of the 天后宮 temple of the Queen of Heaven. The 先農壇 altar dedicated to the founder of husbandry, is outside the north gate, where the officers of government go through the ceremony of the annual ploughing, in the spring of the year. The 邑厲壇 altar dedicated to the discontented ghosts of the district, is also on the north of the city. There is likewise 土穀神壇 an altar dedicated to the spirit presiding over the land and grain, the site of which is not stated.

Besides the above the officers of government patronize the 文廟 temple of Confucius; together with the 文昌帝君 temple of the god of literature, already described among the public buildings; and the 武帝廟 temple of the god of war, of which we will now speak more particularly. It is situated close to the literary institute already alluded to, and was originally the property of *Pwan-gnan*, after which it became a 天主堂 Roman Catholic Church. In 1730, it was turned into a pagan temple, for which purpose it has ever since been employed. When the French ambassador Lagrene was in Shanghae, he strove hard to get it restored to the Roman Catholics, but the intendant of circuit at that time stoutly resisted the application, declaring that the very request was equivalent to asking him to resign his office; as it is one of the places at which the officers of government are required to perform the stated periodical services described in the imperial ritual: various plots of ground were therefore given in its stead, but the temple of the god of war was retained.

Among the temples partly national may be included, the 天后宮 temple of the Queen of Heaven, on the northeast side of the city, between the wall and the river. It was originally founded in the Sûng dinasty (A.D. 1270). The Chinese observing that the waves of the Whampoa became still, as the advancing tide approached this spot, thought there was something wonderful in it, and built a temple there. During the Yuên and Ming dynasties, it was frequently sacked and burned: but by the efforts of a priest of Taou, it was rebuilt. In 1735, an imperial order prescribing certain periodical services therein was issued, these have been continued ever since. There is also the 火神廟 temple dedicated to the spirit presiding over fire, inside the great east gate. In 1794, it was burned down, and again rebuilt, with a 水神閣 gallery dedicated to the spirit presiding over water close behind it.

Besides the above, is the *Ching-hwáng-meaôu*, temple dedicated to the invisible defender of the city. Every city and town throughout China has some temple of this description, the spirit presiding over which is supposed to be the manes of some deceased officer, who having acted well during his life-time, is put in charge of the invisible affairs connected with some earthly region after death. The individual appointed over the Shanghae district is *Ho-kwang-hing*, who after his decease received the title of *Hëen-yëw-pih*, illusious protecting earl. Behind the temple are what the people call tea-gardens; there is, however, very little that can be entitled to the appellation of a garden, but a few rocks and ponds, surrounded by houses for the accommodation of tea-drinkers, who assemble there in great number. In picturesque beauty and effect, the tea-gardens of Shanghae fall far short of the establishments of the same kind in the neighbouring cities and towns.

On the south side of the city is the *Kaou-ch'hang-meaôu*, where the officers go, on the 4th of February every year, to welcome the opening of spring. Besides the above, there are about forty temples in different parts of the district, either erected or patronized by the officers of government, for the purpose of commemorating some benefit conferred by distinguished individuals on the inhabitants of Shanghae, by sacrificing to their manes; among the rest are enumerated the shrines of *Chow* and *Fang*, two gentlemen of former times; the former of whom gave up his income to relieve the distressed in a season of famine; and the latter built a great part of the city walls to keep out robbers. Their temples are situated inside the north gate, between the *Tseih-shën-szé*, and the *Tseé-shïn-meaôu*. Another individual of the name *Chow*, in the year 1728, sacrificed his life in his attempts to open out the stream of the *Woô-sûng* river, hence his manes have since been sacrificed at a place called *Chin-ka-doô*, on the banks of the said river, about six miles to the westward of Shanghae. By this means, the government think to promote the practice of patriotism and benevolence.

In addition to those temples, which are either connected with the government, or erected for public purposes, there are in the city, sixteen Buddhist, seventeen Taouist temples, and twenty others, of which the government takes no official cognizance. The principal Buddhist temple is the *Kwáng-fuh-sze*; it is situated inside the north gate; it was commenced in the year 935; and in 1560, when it was proposed to sell the building, for the purpose of providing for the wants of the military, one *Pwan-gnan*, who has been frequently alluded to already, redeemed the temple, by paying what was required. This temple has been lately repaired, when it is said, that one timber-merchant in the city furnished timber to the value of 10,000 dollars gratuitously.

Another celebrated Buddhist temple is the *Tseih-shën-sze*, also inside the north gate, and not far from the former. In the year 1160, a villager named *Le-tseen*, dreamed that a golden person came to him, requesting a piece of ground to sit upon, whereupon he gave the site of the present temple. In the year 1310, a 番賈 foreign merchant gave a whole ship-load of goods for the benefit of the temple; hence it received its present name 'collected goodness.' It is at present very much out of repair.

In the country places round Shanghae, and still within the district, there are about seventy Buddhist and Taouist temples; of which the most celebrated is the *Lûng-hwo* temple, near the pagoda. This is situated about six miles to the south of Shanghae, on the banks of the pagoda river, and is frequently visited by foreigners. It is said to have been built in the time of the three kingdoms, (A.D. 230). A certain king of the south, having anchored his boat one night on the Whampoa, saw a light rising up among the tall grass, which ascended to heaven, and therefore he ordered a temple to the built there. The pagoda connected with the temple has been within these few years put in a state of repair, and can now be ascended by visitors, who enjoy from thence a pleasant view of the surrounding country.

Among the temples in the country places, may be reckoned that of *Tsing-gnan-sze*, which has already been alluded to, as the site of the well emitting carbonic acid gas. The temple in question was first built during the period of the three kingdoms (A.D. 250), at *Hoo-tuh*, or the ancient town of Shanghae. Although previous to that period, the Buddhist religion had entered China, yet no temples had been erected in this region; when therefore the priest *K'hang*, came into this neighbourhood, the sovereign of the *Woo* kingdom built for him a monastery, and established his cause; from which may be dated the commencement of the Buddhist faith in these regions.

Charitable Institutions.

The first on the list is the 育嬰堂 foundling hospital, which was founded in the year 1710; it is situated near the south-east part of the city, a little to the southward of the magistrate's office, where a building has been erected, for the reception of the foundlings. The institution is endowed with about 30 acres of land, from the proceeds of which, as well as from voluntary contributions, the foundlings are supported. In 1783, it was resolved to support a few poor and old people from the surplus funds; to aid in accomplishing which, one man contributed 3,000 taels, and some other persons about a thousand more, with some land; that from the interest of the money, and the proceeds of the land relief might be dealt out, at the rate of 600 cash to each individual, to some scores of persons. Ten years later, however, abuses sprang up, and the money was found to be deficient; whereupon the managers applied to the government, and the intendant of circuit ordered, that fifty persons should receive monthly relief from the surplus monies yielded from the customs, and fifty more from the money derived from the taxes; ordering the old and sick to come every month to the custom-house for their supplies.

The next benevolent institution of any note is the 同善堂 Hall of United Goodness, which is situated on the south of the *Hung-keaou*; it has an endowment of about 25 acres of land and some houses, the proceeds of which are employed in supplying the sick with medicines, and the dead with coffins, besides hiring teachers to instruct poor children in the neighbourhood gratuitously. The income of the establishment was however found to be insufficient, and the managers have been obliged to apply to the benevolent for assistance. At present, the relief afforded is confined to the furnishing of coffins for the dead, of which a considerable number are annually given out.

The most celebrated, however, is the 同仁堂 *Tûng-jin-tâng*,* Hall of United Benevolence, which is situated near the sacrificial hall of the medical faculty; it was commenced in the year 1804, in consequence of the deliberations of a few benevolent men, who wished to adopt measures for burying the dead poor, to which object others were afterwards added. Some of the contributors gave handsome donations, and some annual subscriptions, to meet the expenses. One of the objects was to relieve those widows, who, formerly belonging to respectable families, had been since reduced in circumstances, and to whom a monthly allowance of 700 cash was afforded. Another object was to relieve aged persons, who might be over sixty, and without support, or sick and unable to work; to whom 600 cash was given every month. A third object was to give coffins, and the materials necessary for making graves to those who were unable to furnish these articles to their deceased relatives. A fourth was to put under ground any coffins that might be left about in the neighbourhood. It was further designed to set up charity schools, to give out warm clothing to the poor, and to purchase animals destined for slaughter, and let them go away alive. The managers were to conduct their deliberations openly, and every year to issue a report of their proceedings. [illegible]slation of one of these reports may be seen in the Repository, for April, 1843.

* See account of a visit to this Charity in our present number.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 7	Shanghae	Equator	B. brig	235	Carter	London	May 4	General	Lindsay & Co.
,, 8	,,	Emma Colvin	B. ship	560	Northwood	London	Apr. 2	General	Lindsay & Co.
,, 9	,,	Freak	B. brig	245	Simpson	Hongkong	Aug. 24	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 10	,,	Antelope	A. brig	377	Dearborn	Hongkong	Aug. 29	Opium	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 9	Shanghae	Palembang	Du. ship	604	Hockstra	London	Tea & Silk	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
,, 11	,,	Gerda	Sw. ship	709	Ohlson	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 11	,,	Lucy Elizabeth	A. barque	335	Shreve	New York	Tea	Russell & Co.
,, 12	,,	Elizabeth Moore	B. barque	242	Patrickson	Liverpool	Tea	Thos. Ripley & Co.
,, 13	,,	Robert Pulsford	A. ship	300	Crooke	Whampoa	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	At	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Pilot	Shanghae	Aug. 17	H. M. B.		Ince			
Annie Bucknam	,,	Aug. 11	A. barque	530	Barber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Ann Lockerby	,,	Aug. 12	B. ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Antelope	,,	Sept. 10	A. brig	377	Dearborn	Russell & Co.		
Argyle	,,	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Blundell	,,	Sept. 4	B. barque	573	Renant	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Countess of Seafield	,,	Sept. 5	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Emily	,,	Aug. 26	B. barque	253	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Emma Colvin	,,	Sept. 8	B. ship	560	Northwood	Lindsay & Co.		
Equator	,,	Sept. 7	B. brig	235	Carter	Lindsay & Co.		
Freak	,,	Sept. 9	B. brig	245	Simpson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Kitty	,,	Sept. 5	B. brig	199	Bristow	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Lady Mary Wood	,,	Sept. 8	B. str.	700	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	14th inst.
Manila	,,	June 28	Sp. barque	453	Ahujas	Russell & Co.		
Moultan	,,	Aug. 14	B. barque	429	Steward	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Reliance	,,	Aug. 20	B. barque	243	Harrower	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Shellkoff	,,	Aug. 17	Rus. ship	330	Lindenberg	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Tartar	,,	Sept. 5	A. ship	573	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Union	,,	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.		
Ylocano	,,	Aug. 12	Sp. brig	227	Martines	Russell & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	153	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maaden	,,	B. bark	256	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	415
Total,	21,176	18,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	6,812 ,,
Crapes,	695 ,,
Sarsnets,	2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 ,,
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per Equator:—
24,000 pieces Grey Shirtings.
380 ,, Woollens.

Per Emma Colvin:—
9,000 pieces Grey Shirtings.
3,000 ,, White Shirtings.
800 ,, Long Ells.
600 ,, Spanish Stripes.
400 ,, Woollens.
260 ,, Cotton Velvets.
625 boxes Window Glass.
180 tons Coals.

Per Freak:—
2,000 peculs Sugar.
2,500 ,, Rice.
4 baskets Sharksfins.
74 packages Personal Stores.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Palembang:—
428,346 lbs. Congou.
39,142 ,, Gunpowder.
13,744 ,, Imperial.
7,002 ,, Young Hyson.
383 bls. Silk.
250 pkgs. China-ware.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-3-9-4	6,126-5-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Iron *Tons*
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	May 15	1,601,100	11,200	65,600	2,970	800	670	..
Lively,	London	277	May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	614	May 18	180,165	..	389,600	4,288	..	..	31
Pilot Fish,	Liverpool	303	May 21	2,702,280	..	..	1,666	..	..	..
Viscount Sandon,	London	540	May 21	1,882,430	..	..	698	..	..	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	406	June 14	1,710,661	83,160	22,746	2,284	..	..	60

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,314,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,820	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	2,974,879	4,622,761

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1848-49,	33,377,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	1,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	3,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.
Lady Mary Wood,	650	July 13	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	18
Antelope,	377	Augt. 1	Hongkong	71,920	..	..	71,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,920	15	65	245
Lady Mary Wood,	650	Augt. 21	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	..	219
Arienis,	176	Augt. 25	Hongkong	75,600	..	..	75,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,600	..	..	..
Eagle,	388	Sept. 2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..
				398,720	..	..	398,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398,720	874	65	481

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey*	*Sorts*	Black Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
Nonpareil,	235	July 26	London	240,700	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..
Sea Witch,	336	,, 26	London	208,000	..	9,200	..	217,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217,200	637	..	..	..
Stately,	565	,, 30	London	400,000	..	..	..	400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000	1,030	..	..	..
			July Total	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
Patna,	362	August 3	Liverpool	340,000	..	..	..	340,000	..	..	400	4,200	1,900	200	6,700	346,700	129	..	..	..
St. Abbs,	592	,, 3	London	517,697	41,145	32,820	..	591,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591,662	976	..	..	..
Jeremiah Garnet,	447	,, 11	Liverpool	351,339	..	..	..	351,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351,339	38	..	..	..
Fanny Chapman,	230	,, 12	Cork	256,500	..	..	..	256,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,500	31	..	..	..
Mencius,	509	,, 12	Liverpool	510,214	16,048	..	..	526,262	..	..	373	801	443	350	1,867	528,129	146	..	..	911
Plantagenet,	302	,, 13	London	329,000	..	..	..	329,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329,000	101	..	..	..
Cornhill,	370	,, 16	London	200,474	17,385	44,873	..	262,732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262,732	656	..	8	..
Orixa,	362	,, 21	London	396,000	..	..	..	396,000	..	..	997	4,683	..	..	5,680	401,680	88	..	..	..
Salus,	316	,, 21	London	243,526	14,522	..	..	258,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258,048	167	16,000	..	..
			Total..	3,993,650	89,100	86,893	..	4,169,643	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	4,183,890	3,999	16,000	8	911

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pouchong.*	*Pekoe.*	Total Black.	*Twankay.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	*Silk Total Bales.*
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	435,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,398	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	812,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,128	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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